

HAMASHBIR
LAZARKHAN

PURCHASING CENTRES

Jerusalem - Jaffa - Haifa - Nahanya
Beersheba - Madaba
Everybody Welcome

FRIDAY
MAY 9, 1952

THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

PRICE: 100 PRUTA
VOL. XXVIII No. 7254

R. & S. BEN-ZUR (INSURANCE) LTD.

JERUSALEM

Complete Insurance Service

Advice • Planning • Underwriting

Column One By David Courtney

Mr. Churchill, monumental and broad-minded, with difficulty could be made to take in the shape, size and habits of the middle-like ministers shuffling knee-high at his base. His own bulk and outlook take on much of their largeness from the comparison, of course, and the ministers would be bigger men if they could get above Churchill's knee to his ear. But as matters stand, there would appear to be small contact between the ground and the Churchillian stratosphere; and some confusion in the House of Commons as a consequence. The new ministerial changes do, indeed, represent a slight lifting of the cabinet level; but too slight, Ian MacLeod, alone of the government's supporters, took the measure of the Opposition during the debate on the National Health Service bill, and should do better than Mr. Crookshank, who, although a wily parliamentarian, has let himself be out-manoeuvred by an Opposition at the top of its form. Whether Lennox-Boyd, who has gone from Dominion Affairs to Transport, will be equal to the coming battle over the denationalization of transport, remains to be seen.

LABOUR is naturally in high fettle: too high, according to some sympathetic observers. The party has developed a gleeful ebullience that makes it more and more difficult for Mr. Attlee to keep up with it or, "rebel" this time is Dalton. Mr. Dalton recently led a Parliamentary Labour Party delegation to talks with the German and French socialist about German rearmament and brought the delegation back with strong recommendations against the rearmament of Germany. The question is likely to come up for debate in the House of Commons next week; so the Parliamentary Party has a meeting at the House of Commons with the object of seeking a compromise between the Dalton and the Morrison viewpoints. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Attlee are not happy about the plans to re-arm Germany; but they like consistency; and are anxious to avoid a party line that would reverse their policy, when in power, of conditional support for the integration of a German army into a Western defence system.

MORRISON's supporters are becoming fewer and fewer. A fortnight ago, the Party's National Executive issued a statement demanding: "A Four-power conference with Russia to discuss the possibility of free elections throughout Germany; and fresh West German elections before a German contribution to the European Defence Community is accepted." Morrison tried to prevent the issuing of this statement; but from all accounts everyone was against him except Dr. Edith Summerskill and Mr. Griffiths. The issue in this instance is not one of the Left-wing versus the Right. Labour has always been uneasy about German rearmament; and accepted it only under strong pressure from the United States when Mr. Attlee's government was in office. Anyway the whole problem of German rearmament may be in the melting pot before this month is out. At any rate, Dr. Adenauer now has to contend not only with powerful Social-Democratic opposition but also with bitter objections to the new treaty within his own coalition and his own party.

ALTOGETHER, there would seem to be new and serious crises looming up in the affairs of the European and Atlantic group of nations. Their shadow reaches up as high as Mr. Churchill himself, who has precious little sunshine on the home side to keep him warm. Against this prospect Labour, in more than teasing mood, stands ready.

Tel Aviv, May 9.

Debate Opens At Zionist Council

Some of the weighty problems facing the World Zionist Movement were given a thorough airing yesterday at three sessions of the General Council in Jerusalem. During the general debate which was begun, and featured a long list of speakers, general agreement was voiced on the "sickness of the Movement," and the need for expanded educational work abroad, halutzim and emigration to Israel. But continued differences of opinion marked discussion of the question of legal status for the Movement and how Zionist bodies in the Diaspora should be organized. The position taken by the speakers on the various issues was the same as that adopted by their political parties at the 23rd Zionist Congress last summer.

Before the debate, Mr. Zvi Herman, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, presented a report on the organizational problems facing the Zionist organization. Starting with the sentence: "It is an acknowledged fact that the Zionist Movement is undergoing a crisis," Mr. Herman presented on behalf of the Executive a series of proposals designed to strengthen the Movement.

Organizational Problems
The main proposal would instruct the Executive to encourage the establishment of Zionist territorial federations abroad and to hand over to them many of the functions now carried out by the Agency or its emissaries. These activities include: information, creation of public opinion for Israel and Zionism, Hebrew language, culture and literature dissemination, youth training, emigration activities, fund-raising and investment in Israel enterprises.

Concerning the U.S., a proposal calls upon the Executive to make further efforts to strengthen the Zionist Council in order to make it fit for additional tasks, and to expand its authority as a first step towards the creation of a territorial organizational framework to include the existing Zionist organizations without infringing upon the independent existence, or upon the activities, carried out by them in their special spheres.

This assurance of "no-infringement" was aimed at allaying the fears of the American Zionists, but it apparently did not satisfy American members of the Council. Mr. Morris Rabinovitch, who asked whether the proposal did not have as its ultimate aim the "rebel" this time is Dalton. Mr. Dalton recently led a Parliamentary Labour Party delegation to talks with the German and French socialist about German rearmament and brought the delegation back with strong recommendations against the rearmament of Germany. The question is likely to come up for debate in the House of Commons next week; so the Parliamentary Party has a meeting at the House of Commons with the object of seeking a compromise between the Dalton and the Morrison viewpoints. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Attlee are not happy about the plans to re-arm Germany; but they like consistency; and are anxious to avoid a party line that would reverse their policy, when in power, of conditional support for the integration of a German army into a Western defence system.

MORRISON's supporters are becoming fewer and fewer. A fortnight ago, the Party's National Executive issued a statement demanding: "A Four-power conference with Russia to discuss the possibility of free elections throughout Germany; and fresh West German elections before a German contribution to the European Defence Community is accepted." Morrison tried to prevent the issuing of this statement; but from all accounts everyone was against him except Dr. Edith Summerskill and Mr. Griffiths. The issue in this instance is not one of the Left-wing versus the Right. Labour has always been uneasy about German rearmament; and accepted it only under strong pressure from the United States when Mr. Attlee's government was in office. Anyway the whole problem of German rearmament may be in the melting pot before this month is out. At any rate, Dr. Adenauer now has to contend not only with powerful Social-Democratic opposition but also with bitter objections to the new treaty within his own coalition and his own party.

ISRAEL FLAG

FROM AND TO THE U.S.A.

MR. ABRAHAM GRATZ
sailing from New York May 9

MR. MEIR DIZENGOFF
expected to sail from New York
the week of June

MR. HENRIETTA SZOELD
at present discharging in Haifa Port.

M. Dizengoff & Co. (Shipping) Ltd.
M. Dizengoff & Co. (Navigation) 1951 Ltd.

Tel Aviv - Haifa - Jerusalem - New York
General Agents in the U.S.A.: International Steamship Co., New York

Figl Sees Eden, Asks Pressure On USSR for Treaty

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—Dr. Leopold Figl, Austrian Chancellor now visiting Britain, was understood today to be discussing with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden the terms of a Western note to Russia, pressing for the conclusion of the Austrian State treaty on the basis of a new skeleton draft.

Dr. Figl who arrived yesterday accompanied by his wife and the British Ambassador to Austria, Sir Harold Caccia, saw Mr. Eden twice today in the course of a packed programme of official calls.

Dr. Figl also called on Prime Minister Winston Churchill at 10 Downing Street.

He is expected to impress on Mr. Eden Austria's intense interest in the conclusion of a State treaty which could end the presence of foreign troops still occupying the country seven years after the end of the war. It is believed in diplomatic quarters here that the unity of Austria remains his country's first interest, and that he could never agree to the conclusion of a separate treaty with the Western Powers.

The Western note to the Soviet Union pressing for a reply to an earlier proposal of March 13 that the Four occupation powers should break the deadlock on the State Treaty by adopting a new non-controversial shortened draft, may be sent to Moscow before the end of the week, it is understood here.

Scientific Discussions Start At Desert Symposium

A large body of students replaced the visitors at yesterday morning's first business session of the Desert Research Symposium in Jerusalem. The chair for the introductory four lectures at the Y.M.C.A. Hall was taken by Dr. W.S. Ladell, of the Hot Climate Physiological Research Unit at Lagos, Nigeria, who first visited this country in an advisory capacity some years ago.

Professor J.B. Leach, of the Department of Geography, University of California, was the first speaker to be introduced, and presented some definitions and delimitations of the dry areas of the world. (Wet and dry years tended to run in cycles, he said, and only about one year in three, and "normal" rainfall, i.e., rainfall approximately equal to the average for that area. That meant, in effect, that the boundaries of the arid and semi-arid zones shifted considerably from year to year. In Israel, for instance, the boundary between the two normally lay in the northern Negev. In a dry year it might shift right up to the Jezreel valley, and in a wet one to well below Beersheba.)

More Than Water
Professor Leach was followed by Dr. C.E. Kellogg, Chief of the Soil Survey Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, who analyzed some of the principal problems of arid soil cultivation in a simple and impressive manner. He began by warning that it often took more than water to make the desert bloom: it was a mistake to suppose that unused soil in arid areas was necessarily fertile. As it was in any case an expensive matter to bring water to such areas, it was essential also to supply the other elements needed, which might be the right fertilizers and crop research.

The reclamation of arid lands was not a matter that could be tackled by the individual peasant who formed the backbone of the farming communities of Western Europe, for it involved research and such matters as drainage and flood control, and required that it be presided over by a "water master" who allocated his resources as he thought fit. It required a whole team of scientists to carry out such a project, chemists, plant physiologists, geologists, water engineers and others, and the neglect in an irrigation programme of any of these factors might lead to disaster, the

Tories Take Step To Denationalize on Kosovo Island

LONDON, Thursday (AP).—Britain's Conservative Government took its first major step today towards ending the country of Koschalla controls by selling to denationalize the road transport industry.

A Government White Paper said legislation will soon go to the Commons proposing the return of 40,000 trucks to private ownership. Denationalization of Britain's nationalized railways to regional control will also be sought.

Egypt Hints Gaza Plan Acceptable

CAIRO, Thursday. — Foreign Minister Hassan Pasha, commenting on London reports that British military officials are considering the transfer of British forces from the Canal Zone to Gaza, told the U.P.: "We welcome any move to evacuate British forces from Egyptian territory."

Hassana Pasha declined to elaborate, but technically the Gaza area is labelled "Egyptian-held" and not "Egyptian territory," as the Government refused to incorporate it into Egyptian territory following its occupation by Egyptian forces in 1948.

Henry A. Byrd, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, conferred with Nafis Abi Fadel, Chief of the Arab League, today after his arrival from Tripoli.

Armed Infiltrators Flee After Galilee Robbery

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — A group of infiltrators carried out an armed robbery in a village near Nazareth, getting away with cash and watches yesterday.

No information could be obtained from the District Police Headquarters here this evening on whether the curfew imposed yesterday in the Mt. Tabor area was still in force.

The summary military court in Beersheba yesterday dealt with seven cases of marauders and three of Israel Beduins who were found outside the area where they are permitted to live.

The marauders from Egypt or Egyptian-held territory, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from two to eight months.

Two Beduin were fined IL20 and IL40, and one, a boy, was remanded in the custody of his sheikh.

Weekly Toll

One man was killed, nine wounded and sixteen detained during the first week of May, an Army spokesman announced in Tel Aviv yesterday.

The Israel delegation to the MAC is not inclined to renew its four-month-old agreement to curb infiltration which expired on April 30. "A-Ditt" reports Israel wants to continue only the unofficial meetings of local commanders and to exchange stolen goods and information on infiltrators.

SHARETT SEES SHRAQAI ON F.M. TRANSFER

The transfer of the Foreign Ministry to Jerusalem was discussed by Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett and Mayor S. Z. Shragai of Jerusalem at the Municipality yesterday.

Mr. Sharett, after inquiring about the housing situation and the water supply, described his impressions of his visit to the Vatican and the Pope's comments on Jerusalem.

20 Injured in Athens Clash Over Enosis

ATHENS, Thursday (Reuter). — Twenty students were injured and police were stoned today in a clash with 3,000 student demonstrators in the heart of Athens.

The students had attended a 36,000-strong meeting, held in spite of a Government order, to demand Enosis—union of the British colony of Cyprus Greece.

POW's Hold U.S. Camp Chief On Koje Is. Captive

PUSAN, Thursday (AP).—The U.S. Army announced today that Communist prisoners on Koje Island had seized the Allied Camp Commandant, Brigadier-General Francis T. Dodd, and a fellow officer yesterday and are still holding the former as a hostage.

The other officer managed to escape but General Dodd was dragged inside the prisoners' stockade, the other officer's name was not disclosed.

The fact that the general had been captured by prisoners was known in this provisional South Korean capital several hours before it was announced.

Correspondents were not allowed to go to Koje to investigate and a tight censorship was clamped on the island.

Neither Side In Korea Will Budge

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — Canada and New Zealand today added their support to the U.S. and British declaration yesterday that the U.N. offer to the Communists for a peace settlement in Korea was final.

The three negotiators holding their first full-dress session at Panmunjom today failed to make any progress toward an agreement after meeting for 17 minutes. Both sides announced they would refuse to concede any point in their widely varied views on what is now the crux of the negotiations — the prisoner exchange issue.

They will meet again tomorrow.

General Matthew Ridgway, retiring Supreme Commander in Korea, and his successor General Mark Clark today left for Seoul by air for two and a half hours at Misamis. On leaving the talks they declined to make any pronouncement on the course of the day's work.

GROTEWOHL WARNS AGAINST 2nd KOREA

BERLIN, Thursday (UP). — East German Premier Otto Grotewohl warned today that the proposed peace contract between Western Germany and the Western allies would turn Germany into a European "Korea."

"Through the signature of a general 'war contract' similar conditions to those in Korea would be built up in Germany," he said in a message marking the seventh anniversary of Nazi Germany's surrender in Berlin.

U.S. ARMY PERFECTS ATOMIC ARTILLERY

NEW YORK, Thursday (AP). — The U.S. Army boldly claimed today that its first atomic artillery weapon can "hit its target under any weather conditions and give ground troops the kind of devastating support never before available in warfare."

Army Secretary Frank Pace revealed for the first time some official specifications on the atomic gun which has been tested with non-atomic ammunition. "It can travel cross-country and fit into a landing ship designed for amphibious operations."

"It can fire with accuracy comparable to conventional artillery and tests indicate it is much more accurate at long ranges."

Early Offer By Bonn Likely

LONDON, Thursday. — West Germany may make a definite offer of compensation to Israel within the next few days, Israeli quarters in London believe. They believe the offer would probably be made before the German Debt Conference in London resumes on May 15.

The offer would embrace all three points on which Israel has demanded concrete proposals. They are:

- A definite amount of payment to reimburse the Israel Government for the cost of resettling in Israel half a million Jewish victims of the Nazis.
- Timing of the payment.
- Method of payment.

The cash amount offered by West Germany might be smaller than either the \$1,000m. which Israel originally claims or the \$3,000m. marks (\$714m.) which Germany has mentioned.

The German figure, pronounced at the Hague talks early last month, was not a counter-offer but a counter-estimate of the cost of the resettlement. It is liable to be scaled down in line with Germany's other debts.

The figure expected to be proposed by Germany in the next few days would be a definite payment offer, whereas the figure of \$3,000m. marks was only in the nature of an admitted claim against a bankrupt State, the actual payment being left dependent on what dividend the debts could pay on his debts as a whole.

The new proposals would be independent of the London conference on Germany's commercial debts. Israel has throughout demanded this separate treatment.

Agree to Distinction
The "New York Times" reports from Bonn that Germany intends to make a firm offer as was clearly indicated at the Hague.

The report, quoting an official spokesman, says that the leaders of the London and Hague debt delegations agree that the Jewish claims are basically different from those being discussed at the London talks, but emphasize that all claims depend on the German capacity to pay.

The Germans, who were originally shocked by world opinion arrayed against them, might have been willing to settle with Israel more easily two years ago. Changed world events, however, as well as German outlays for Western defence, would now make the Germans very happy to postpone indefinitely the payment of Israel claims.

\$15m. Grant Agreements To be Signed Today

Only U.S. intervention, the report says, brought about German agreement to a preliminary conference on Jewish material claims.

Two agreements, within the framework of Paragraph 203 of the U.S. Mutual Security Act, 1951 and carrying a total allocation of \$15m., are to be signed at Hakirya at 10.30 this morning. It was announced yesterday. One agreement deals with economic aid and the second with mutual technical aid.

Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett is to sign for Israel and Ambassador Monnet B. Davis for the U.S.

CeDe's chocolate
The Leading Export Quality



**THE PRESIDENT
AND OFFICERS
OF THE
ZIONIST ORGANIZATION
OF AMERICA
CORDIALLY INVITE
AMERICAN TOURISTS
VISITING ISRAEL
TO ATTEND
THE OPENING
OF THE
DANIEL FRISCH
HOUSE of the ZOA**

9 Rehov Rosenbaum, Tel Aviv
MAY 13, 1952, 4 p.m.
SHOW YOUR PASSPORT —
RECEIVE TICKET — APPLY:
ARMON HOTEL, TEL AVIV.

Benj. G. Browdie President
Fred Monosson Chairman, ZOA House

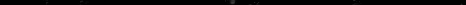
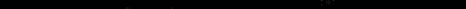
HOTEL RITZ NATHANYA
THE BIGGEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE HOTEL
IN NATHANYA
OPENING TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1952
TELE: 324 705
MANAGEMENT
BARUCH WOLFF

World Scene Still Grave—Truman

100

Gertrud Hernog, Jerusalem.

100



THE JERUSALEM POST

The Working Week

CONFERENCES IN THE CAPITAL

By S. Eliehu

COAST TO COAST INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS Americans Toast Israel

Jerusalem again became the center of interest this week when two conferences of international character: the Zionist General Council and the International Symposium on Desert Research, opened here simultaneously.

The biggest news from Jerusalem, however, had nothing to do with these meetings, though it had international implications. At its meeting the Cabinet decided to carry out the transfer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Though everyone had expected the move to be made eventually, the announcement itself came as something of a surprise.

Theoretically there was nothing new in it: since the establishment of the State the Government had always maintained that Jerusalem was the capital, and in December, 1948, it was decided to move the Government offices here. The head offices of most of the Ministries were transferred during 1950 and by early 1951 there were only a few departments left in Tel Aviv. The only Ministries not affected by this move were Defence, Police, and Foreign Affairs which remained in Hakiryat.

Jerusalem Issue

The attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has in the past two years been directed toward the U.N. and especially to the General Assembly, where the Catholic countries and Arab States were always ready to renew the internationalization issue. At the last General Assembly, however, the Vatican obviously decided not to risk another defeat and thus for the first time "the Jerusalem issue" did not appear on the agenda.

Nobody in the Government, and least of all the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, believed that the fight for Jerusalem was over, but it is believed that Mr. Sharet's report on his recent talks in London and in Rome formed the basis for last Sunday's decision.

Although there was little surprise among the foreign legations in Tel Aviv at the decision, the unofficial reaction, as reported in some papers from the western capitals, was a very practical one: they wondered how proper accommodation would be found for the legations in Jerusalem.

U.N. Transfer

Two days after the Cabinet decision, there was another "transfer" to Jerusalem: the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization Headquarters was moved here from Beirut. Not unlike the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, U.N. circles also stated that their offices outside Jerusalem had been very temporary.

The next day in the Y.M.C.A. hall decorated with the flag of Israel and that of the United Nations, the Mayor of Jerusalem took special pleasure in welcoming the 36 foreign delegates to the International Symposium on Desert Research, "in the name of Jerusalem, the Capital of the State of Israel." The gathering, the first international conference here, is attended by meteorologists, biologists, climatologists, soil experts and hydro-



At the speaker's table at the opening in Jerusalem this week of the Symposium on Desert Research were (left to right) Dr. F. J. M. de Vries, Prof. S. S. Zisler, Chairman of the Israel Research Council, the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, FAO Advisor to the Government, and Dr. Shmuel Y. Head of the U.N. Economic Council for Asia and the Far East.

A BETTER 1st than that of the Charter

which Herzl hoped for but never obtained from the Sultan is no doubt in store for the Charter which the 23rd Congress claimed for the World Zionist Organization and which is promised — though not formulated — in the Bill tabled in the Knesset on Tuesday. The Bill was introduced by the Prime Minister with a searching analysis of Jewish and Zionist fundamentals and a statement of his personal credo (a translation of which is given on another page today.) It is all the more to be regretted that the same high standard was not maintained in the debate, not even by Mr. Ben-Gurion himself when, in his reply, he descended into the arena of party polemics.

The questions at issue, of course, present more than difficulty. Ideologically as well as practically, is there still room for a Zionist Movement now that a goal has been reached with the establishment of the State? The answer can only be in the affirmative, and not much need be added to Mr. Gurion's arguments. Other great movements were and are faced with similar problems. The history of France since the Revolution and the advance of Socialism are examples of such perennial debates which are in themselves a reassuring sign that the road is not leading into a blind alley, that the first goal can never be the last. This, in plain words, is what Mr. Ben-Gurion must have meant with his reference to the Messianic ideal.

The need for a Charter, on the other hand, must be more controversial, if only because the demands of a completely new situation cannot be met with abstract theories. Nor can attractive formulas be helpful, as for instance Dr. Goldmann's suggestion that Zionist organizations in the Diaspora are Israel's "ambassadors" to the Jewish people abroad. The problem itself is clear enough. Two areas of action are facing each other: the one is the sovereign State and its people; the other is the Diaspora, still comprising 90 per cent of the Jewish people, with its manifold interests of which the State of Israel is but one, though paramount for members of Zionist organizations. Since they are still a minority it seems that their first function still remains to increase the numbers of the Zionist task force till they can legitimately claim to be the spokesmen of the community.

Recent developments have clearly shown that "economic aid" from the Diaspora can only gain by greater centralization. Again, a realistic answer will have to be found to the question of representation, either on the lines of a fifty-fifty ratio, as in the Jewish Agency of 1929, or on a new basis. As regards the functions of the new Agency within Israel, the provisions of the new Bill can promise successful operation only if overlapping in the work of various offices of Government and national institutions is abolished through systematic action on the part of the co-ordinating body.

One would have thought that these and other questions had little or nothing to do with party politics within Israel and the Zionist organizations abroad, especially when the need for a united front is so manifest. Parties after all, are intent on serving the national interest as they see it, and democracy is government by discussion. But something must be wrong when the President of the Zionist Organization of America could complain of "unfair and carping criticism" whenever we come here for joint deliberation. While Mr. Ben-Gurion's debate with Messianism is understandable, his indictment of the General Assembly was on this occasion, not quite so justifiable. Even if he believes in the infallibility of his judgment, he must be expected to know that the issues behind the new Charter can only be settled by compromise.

to March, 1952, there were, however, some facts and figures which no amount of eloquence or polemics could change. During the six months reported on, the total number of immigrants was only 23,916 as compared with 159,097 in the first nine months of 1951. Of the 23,916 exactly 116 came from Western Europe and 13 from the United States.

The financial report for the year October, 1950, to September, 1951, was also included. Instead of the IL2,750,000 envisaged in the budget, the year ended with an actual income of only IL30,780,370 which was IL7,200,740 below the actual expenditures. Other items in the financial report were disturbing. New loans went IL2.5m. above the IL6m. limit. On the expenditures side, IL9.4m. had been budgeted for the repayment of loans, but only IL625,169 was actually repaid. IL5.6m. should have gone for immigration but only IL3.5m. was spent, while absorption cost IL9.4m. instead of the budgeted IL3m.

The report also included a financial statement for the five months from October, 1951, to

February, 1952, but instead of real comparative figures it compared the figures for the entire 1951/52 budget with the income and expenditure in the first five months of that fiscal year. Still, the discrepancy showed up: the year's IL52m. budget materialized in the first five months only to the extent of IL12m. with a IL40,000,000 deficit; IL57m. were budgeted for repaying debts during this year, but only IL342,691 was spent for that purpose during the first five months.

Agency Finances

The financial situation of the Jewish Agency, of course, was closely linked to the financial situation of the State, which was struggling hard to keep supplies coming in spite of the ever-increasing burden of foreign debts. In the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, the Minister of Finance earlier in the week addressed a gathering of distinguished American Jews active in the promotion of independence bonds. He told them that \$120m. worth of bonds had been sold and that cash proceeds amounted to \$70m. of which \$50m. had already been invested in agriculture, industry, housing, and power development.

Mr. Kaplan did not deal with the results of the Government's fourth month. So far there has been no clear indication that real steps are being made to increase production. The raw material supply is still irregular, and the purchasing power of the public decreased only slightly.

The 23-man Economic Council, after weeks of debates, did not succeed in putting forward unanimous proposals for a new system of price calculations to replace the "cost-plus-profit" system, and it has not yet touched the problem of preferential allocation of raw materials to more efficient enterprises. And the various proposals submitted by the Council to the Cabinet were phrased in the most general terms. There was a growing danger that the man in the street would become apathetic about the dire economic problems of his country.

to March, 1952, there were, however, some facts and figures which no amount of eloquence or polemics could change. During the six months reported on, the total number of immigrants was only 23,916 as compared with 159,097 in the first nine months of 1951. Of the 23,916 exactly 116 came from Western Europe and 13 from the United States.

The financial report for the year October, 1950, to September, 1951, was also included. Instead of the IL2,750,000 envisaged in the budget, the year ended with an actual income of only IL30,780,370 which was IL7,200,740 below the actual expenditures. Other items in the financial report were disturbing. New loans went IL2.5m. above the IL6m. limit. On the expenditures side, IL9.4m. had been budgeted for the repayment of loans, but only IL625,169 was actually repaid. IL5.6m. should have gone for immigration but only IL3.5m. was spent, while absorption cost IL9.4m. instead of the budgeted IL3m.

The report also included a financial statement for the five months from October, 1951, to

February, 1952, but instead of real comparative figures it compared the figures for the entire 1951/52 budget with the income and expenditure in the first five months of that fiscal year. Still, the discrepancy showed up: the year's IL52m. budget materialized in the first five months only to the extent of IL12m. with a IL40,000,000 deficit; IL57m. were budgeted for repaying debts during this year, but only IL342,691 was spent for that purpose during the first five months.

Agency Finances

The financial situation of the Jewish Agency, of course, was closely linked to the financial situation of the State, which was struggling hard to keep supplies coming in spite of the ever-increasing burden of foreign debts. In the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, the Minister of Finance earlier in the week addressed a gathering of distinguished American Jews active in the promotion of independence bonds. He told them that \$120m. worth of bonds had been sold and that cash proceeds amounted to \$70m. of which \$50m. had already been invested in agriculture, industry, housing, and power development.

Mr. Kaplan did not deal with the results of the Government's fourth month. So far there has been no clear indication that real steps are being made to increase production. The raw material supply is still irregular, and the purchasing power of the public decreased only slightly.

The 23-man Economic Council, after weeks of debates, did not succeed in putting forward unanimous proposals for a new system of price calculations to replace the "cost-plus-profit" system, and it has not yet touched the problem of preferential allocation of raw materials to more efficient enterprises. And the various proposals submitted by the Council to the Cabinet were phrased in the most general terms. There was a growing danger that the man in the street would become apathetic about the dire economic problems of his country.

LAST week was a festive time for American Jews too. Israel's fourth Independence Day was celebrated from coast to coast at innumerable gala gatherings organized by the Bond Drive and the United Jewish Appeal leaders who sensibly saw in this occasion an unparalleled opportunity for combining business with pleasure.

The most spectacular celebration was that held at Brooklyn's Ebbets Field, which was co-tributed by the owners of the Brooklyn Dodgers as a gesture of tribute to Israel. More than 30,000 New Yorkers paid the price of admission — the purchase of an Israel Bond — to see the all-star programme presided over by master showman Billy Rose, which included Edward Arnold, Milton Berle, Sid Caesar, John Garfield, Sam Levenson, and many others. There was also a musical programme featuring Mischa Elman, Jennie Tourel and the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra conducted by Izler Solomon. Mrs. Roosevelt was guest of honour at the mass gathering which was addressed by Abba Eban, Golda Myerson, and Dr. David Joseph.

Veep's Speech

Vice-President Alben Barkley hailed Israel's Independence and boosted the Bond Drive at a celebration in Texas. Israel's Minister Plenipotentiary David Goldstein addressed another dinner in Texas while U.S. Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman attended a Bond meeting in Alabama. Comedian Joey Adams and Israeli engineer-expert Victor Avrumin participated in a celebration in Tennessee, while thousands of guests at other gatherings in dozens of American cities, from Kenosha, Wisconsin, to Taunton, Massachusetts, toasted Israel's independence — and bought Bonds.

Fifteen hundred Bond purchasers in Rochester, New York, gathered at the Masonic Auditorium to celebrate Independence Day. Ruth Gruber, newspaper correspondent, and Regina Resnick of the Metropolitan Opera Company participated in the programme.

But the Bond leaders' efforts to realize their goal of \$500m. did not cease on April 30; many more events were scheduled for the first weeks

in May. Pennsylvania's 30-day Bond campaign will be climaxed on May 11 with an Independence Day dinner, and the same day will see an unusual celebration in Madison, Wisconsin, when Congressman Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. will be the principal speaker at a Bond meeting sponsored by both Christians and Jews.

On the occasion of Independence Day, Rudolf G. Sonnenborn, President of the Israel Bond Drive in America, announced that interest on last year's issue of Coupon Bonds becomes payable on May 1. "One year ago, when the bond drive started," he said, "one of our greatest problems arose from the fact that we were presenting a new concept to Americans: Israel as a country with outstanding investment possibilities. The impressive response to the Bond Drive by Americans of all faiths and in all walks of life is a sure indication that this new idea has been accepted by the people of our country. The payment of interest underlines Israel's consistent record of meeting its obligations in full."

In another Independence Day message, Edward M. M. Warburg, General Chairman of the USA, said that Israel "has astonished both its friends and its enemies with its courage in the face of hardship and its zeal for constructive endeavour. The free world may be especially pleased that in Israel there is not only respect for the democratic ideal, but stubborn dedication to it. It is this dedication... that is at the root of Israel's present difficulties... Only a true democracy can act as unselfishly as Israel has acted. Only a democracy can experience the kind of difficulties Israel is experiencing. If Israel cared less for life and liberty, it would have no problems. It would also not be worth helping."

In the past four years, Mr. Warburg reported, the UJA has been able to turn over close to \$280m. to its constituent agencies operating in Israel, the United Israel Ap-

peal and the Joint Distribution Committee. He called upon American Jews this year to help finance the establishment in Israel of another 100 agricultural settlements, the construction of an additional 21,000 housing units, the creation and expansion of 22,000 small immigrant farms, the building of another 40 immigrant work villages and the purchase of pipe and pumping equipment this year through UJA contributions. He also pointed out that large-scale funds are still needed to help Jews in other countries.

Dramatic Broadcast

In support of the UJA's current \$151.5m. drive, the Appeal's newly-formed National Labor Council held a Founders Conference attended by delegates from leading national and international unions at the Hotel Astor in New York on Sunday. The list of speakers was headed by Isaac Chirak, Administrator of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Port Authority. Others included Dr. Jorge Garcia-Granados, former Guatemalan Ambassador to the US and UN representative, and Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Executive Vice-Chairman of the UJA.

Dramatic highlight of the UJA campaign was the broadcast on Wednesday of a special radio play, "Song of the Negro," starring John Hodiak, as Yasser, an immigrant settler who is greatly inspired by the agricultural and industrial achievements in this country.

And finally an extraordinary national UJA conference will be held at the Palace Hotel in Chicago on May 24 to speed the flow of funds to Israel. More than 1,500 leaders of Jewish communities throughout America have been invited to attend, and it is hoped that the conference will equal the example set by similar conferences last year at which \$15m. in cash was brought in to Mr. Ben-Gurion.

HEBREW COURSES

will commence shortly at the "KADIMAN" School of languages, 14 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv. SMALL GROUPS - EXPERIENCED TEACHERS

- 1) For Beginners: from 12 noon-1 p.m. (5 times weekly)
- 2) For Beginners: from 7-9 p.m. (Twice weekly)
- 3) For Advanced: Classes in the morning, afternoon and evening hours.

Information and Registration: Sun. & Mon. (May 11, 12) 9-12; 4-8.

TWA
fly the largest
fleet of world-proved
Constellations

When you buy a TWA ticket you are buying with respect, reliable service, the world's largest fleet of luxury transport Constellations. Fly TWA all the way from Tel Aviv to New York at any of the 37 other major U.S. cities.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON

TWA - USA
TRANS WORLD AIRLINES

BOOK THROUGH YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR
TWA CITY TRAFFIC OFFICES:

TEL AVIV: OFF 98, ALLENBY ROAD, TEL 6744/2
JERUSALEM: KING DAVID HOTEL, TEL 5866

To	Single	Round
ATHENS	84.-	151.-
BOMBAY	191.-	372.-
MILANO	165.-	303.-
PARIS	210.-	378.-
ROME	215.-	388.-
STUTTGART	412.-	761.-
NEW YORK	431.-	784.-

The Tales of Hoffmann

THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT SINCE FILMS WERE MADE!
Ludmilla Tcherina * MOIRA SHEARER * Robert Helpman
The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, London.
A KORDA Production in Technicolor. A FORUM FILM RELEASE
Box Offices will be opened to the Public as from FRIDAY, MAY 18
Gala Premieres: Tel Aviv, Saturday evening, May 17, with the opening of

CINEMA "CHEN"
OIZENGOFF CIRCUS

Hebrew Lessons
given by qualified teacher.
Apply: EUGEN GREEN,
16 Emanuel Haromi Blvd.,
Tel Aviv, 4-4 p.m.

Journeys Abroad
NO HUSTLE - NO FUSS -
NO UNNECESSARY QUEUING
ARRANGED BY
SHILON-TOUR
TEL AVIV:
4 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 5184
JERUSALEM: "ANCOR"
5 Julian's Way, Tel. 5548.

CULTURAL Dept. of the HAIFA MUNICIPALITY
A NEW COURSE
"Practical Exercises in Hebrew-English Translation"
will be held at Peven House, 24 Rehov Peven,
from 8-10 p.m. every other Thursday, starting on
THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1952.
Lecturer: Dr. Reuven Alcalay (Jerusalem).
Registration and information daily from 8-8 p.m.
at Peven House.

SABENA
BELGIAN AIRLINES

Fast and Frequent Flights
to all EUROPEAN CITIES
and NEW-YORK
BRUSSELS

FOR YOUR RESERVATIONS SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR PHONE
SABENA OFFICES IN ISRAEL

ANOTHER FOUR DAYS TO THE HAIFA DRAW FOR ONE IL. 25,000 PRIZE: 2 - IL. 10,000 AND MORE

BUY A BOND IMMEDIATELY OF THE **MILVEN AMAMI, 1950**, SERIES 2 CASH OR INSTALMENTS at BANKS



status of
years of
profound
extent th
indicated
emancipa
men: "A
there be
ing and
tion."
But I
noted
today u
of the
style c
Whe

are cer-
keep th
in 1943
mined
ly in t
acquire
law.

Yet
certain
cessful.
are pre
occupat
of the
their w
ing the
much—
out the
in such
Prosser
old w
begin
ironical
have fe

side.
In it
have h
domin
person
in pre
are no
up the
in the
Bin
of Jap

Spinach
one of the
vegetable
kinds
the most
the fl
and
of the
same
flavou
The
spinach
fresh,
sible.
leaves
that
goes
Let
recipe
to get
ing,
dishes
Spinach
Ren

spinach
for a
with
them
and o
a sa
pepper
When
in a
fine
once,

Pre
spinach
fine,
dish
grate
piece
a lit
cupful
with
the
Serve
S

I to
brou
flour
Dash
etc etc
Put
kettl
whit
Seas
a bo
unifi
Put
grin
add
crur
grac
spin
add
Ser
cook

one
split
one
very
Bro
and

